

STILL MORE DEBATE.

No One Can Tell When It Will End.

Predictions of Senators on the Tariff Bill.

REVENUE INCREASED.

Senate's Action Will Result in More Revenue.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—[Special.]—The opinion of a congressman on the probable course of the Wilson tariff bill in the senate is only an opinion—the opinion of a mere man and very often of a man greatly swayed by hopes and fears. Nevertheless when several senators agree upon the same general statement the opinion becomes of value not only because they know what is going on, but themselves help to shape the course which they predict.

One month ago there was no consensus of opinion, and the general situation was chaotic indeed. Senator Voorhees was predicting speedy action, and most other senators were contradicting him so that respect. Within 10 days past there has been a little clearing up, and there are some indications which may be called the middle class senators. The opinions following are those of at least a dozen, including such men as Senators Bristow, Berry, Ransom, Purple and others who have hitherto been slow to give any conjecture at all. Quitting minor variations, the general prediction of the moderate may be summed up thus:

Laws Duties All Around.

The senate will not make a new bill, but will pass the Wilson bill, extensively but not radically modified. The estimated revenue for all the changes will be greatly increased by these changes, but an at least equally strong reason and possibly stronger will be the desire for harmony. To secure its concessions will be made on all the disputed questions—in fact, to a very much greater extent than is generally supposed. There will be concessions on sugar, coal, iron ore, possibly on wool and certainly on many minor articles. But no one will the duty be as high as formerly. There will in every case be some reduction.

These concessions will be made because they must be made. The bill cannot pass without them. Even with them it is certain to lose one or two votes on the income tax and two on each of a sugar, cotton, and insufficient protection bill. It is not at all certain that it will not lose other眷属的权力. Of course the final bill will not be what the radicals of the house demand, but the house will accept it and without protracted debate. The great thing to do is to make a start. Any reduction will do for a start, if only to let the people see that no harm is done by tariff reform, but some good.

It is usually supposed that the majority party is always the worst divided. But in the plan of action to be pursued in the house in case the Wilson bill comes back in the shape suggested above the minority at present seems more divided than the Democrats. So far as opinions have been expressed, the indications are overwhelming that the house would accept such a bill, with some grumbling, of course, but still without great opposition. Among the Republicans there seems to be a feeling that this moderate bill will be harder to fight than the extreme measure as it passed the house. But this is no particular news, as it is only what one might have conjectured from the nature of things.

Extremes of Opinion.

The general outline is, as aforesaid, only valuable because a considerable number of senators agree upon it, but when it comes to the question as to how long they will be in arriving at their verdict, all the uncertainty is, if possible, greater than ever. The most sanguine say the middle of April. On the other extreme the 1st of July is given as the date. How easily a senator and a statesman may be mistaken is shown by many instances, two of which are recent and pointed.

When the bill to discontinue the coinage of silver went over to the senate last fall, Senator Sherman predicted its speedy passage. Ten days was the longest time he thought necessary. When the present Wilson tariff bill reached the senate, Senator Aldrich thought it would pass that body soon and without radical change.

If any one is disposed to be sanguine in spite of these warnings, it would be well for him to consider the case of previous tariff bills. Omitting supplementary acts and amendments which amount to some \$10 million, there have been nine great tariff acts, and it is interesting to note that the older the country has grown the longer and the more heated has been the debate on each act. This is but natural, because the interests are growing more numerous and complex. The act of 1789 seems to have created no particular feeling, to have been debated with moderation and passed by the regular stages with little delay.

The act of 1792 excited much more discussion, but still passed with little opposition. The act of 1807 excited a little more opposition, but still passed with little opposition. The act of 1812 excited much more opposition, but still passed with little opposition. The act of 1816 excited a little more opposition, but still passed with little opposition. The act of 1820 excited much more opposition, but still passed with little opposition. The act of 1828 excited much more opposition than that of 1812, simply bore congress all to pieces, and only passed the house by the narrow majority of 107 to 105.

Two Months of Debate.

In 1842 the credit of the nation was so bad that no one could not borrow money at any price, and so the tariff act of that year was generally regarded as a necessity and excited comparatively little opposition. Secretary Robert J. Walker had no sooner taken his seat in Polk's cabinet than he began to work for a new tariff, and yet the summer of 1846 had arrived before his measure became a law. The reduction of 1857 was slipped through easily because the slavery question overshadowed everything else, and even the famous Morrill tariff scarcely interested the country because of the spreading dangers threatening. The act of 1861 was vigorously opposed, but in those days Democratic opposition rarely helped a measure, and others had to wait until 1862 for that debate on the tariff may be said to have fairly commenced.

Every reader knows the history—how the tariff commission was created and how the Morrison bill, Mills bill and Ne-

hant bill have each taken up many months, each consuming more time than the preceding, until on the last day when elaborate speeches were delivered besides all the short remarks under the five minute rule and introductory statements and interruptions. If any man can figure out from this experience that the Wilson bill will get through the senate within less than two months, he has this correspondent's permission to do so, but just the same this correspondent does not believe it.

BOMB WAS IN A HIGH HAT.

Italians Had Worse Things Than Bass In Their Homes.

Rome, March 9.—One of the men taken to the hospital after being found wounded on the Piazza di Monte Citorio, after the explosion yesterday evening, died this morning of the chamberlain's permission.

The police no longer have any doubt that the bomb which exploded in a high hat, was intended to be exploded in the chamber of deputes and the conspirators might have succeeded in obtaining their object had it not been that the chamber adjourned earlier than usual, owing to the fact that Premier Crispi was suffering from a cold and was therefore unable to answer the many questions, many of which had been given to the government.

The authorities express the belief that the bomb carrier, seeing that the last of the deputies were leaving the chamber, judged that it would be useless to attempt to enter that building, and so exploded the deadly missile on the Piazza di Monte Citorio.

The police also believe the explosion was the work of anarchists, who had been roused to action by the fact that the deputies yesterday devoted considerable time to discussing the question of prosecuting the chief of the great socialist labor society, Deputy Felice Giuffrida of Catania, who is said to have had a great deal to do with the recent agitation in Sicily.

GONE CLEAN DAFT.

Nervous Hysteria Called Religion in the Backwoods of Indiana.

GREENCASTLE, Ind., March 9.—March 8 was the first in this county over the results of the reorganization of two French evangelists from Illinois and a woman who is with them, Lucas Martin, a farmer, has gone mad.

He wants to preach his nuptial condition. He says Jesus Christ was nude.

Ella King is crazy after remaining in a trance for three days, a proscribed meeting, lasting thirty-six hours, has just closed. One man prayed. Soon his hands began to raise until on Bibles with outstretched arms at full length as if ready to ascend, he stood thirty minutes by actual count.

Then he fell to the floor and remained in a trance for several hours. Six others followed the same programme. At other times ten at a time were shouting prayers, tearing their hair and having all sorts of visions. Some said they had conversations with Christ. Two more people are threatened with insanity.

GOING INTO INSURANCE.

The Sons of Veterans Will Have an Insurance Department.

A charter has been filed with the secretary of state, creating an insurance branch to the Society of Sons of Veterans of the Grand Army.

The name of the new insurance organization is "The Mutual Life Insurance Branch Society of the Sons of Veterans of the division of Kansas."

It provides for \$1,000 life insurance, payable on the assumption plan. The capital is fixed at \$50,000, and the incorporators ask for a perpetual charter. The headquarters will be at Dodge City, with other offices at such places as may be necessary. The incorporators are:

A. Jay Crumrine of Dodge City; Frank A. Hobbs of Dodge City; Ed. H. Madison of Dodge City; J. V. Stewart of Speererville; M. A. Cawley of Wichita, and C. D. Jones of Norton.

ALL QUIET ON THE POTOMAC.

No More Need for Military in West Virginia Mine Regions.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., March 9.—So reassuring are the reports from Eagle, the scene of the recent riots, Governor McCorkle this morning ordered the withdrawal of company C. Detectives from Eagle had an interview with the governor and advised this step. From them an interesting fact is learned. It is that the attack made on Want last week was planned far back as February 2.

HALF MILLION OF ALIENS.

Thousands of Immigrants Came Over Last Year to Be "Assimilated."

WASHINGTON, March 9.—A statement has been prepared by the immigration bureau of the treasury department showing the number of immigrants which arrived at the ports of New York, Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore from foreign ports during the calendar year 1893.

The total number is shown to have been 411,712, and these it is said represent at least four-fifths of the whole number which arrived at all American ports. The port embarkation and the number of each above 500 is given as follows:

Liverpool and Queenstown, 101,501; Bremer, 63,393; Naples and Marsiglia, 50,065; Hamburg, 51,367; Antwerp, 31,442; Rotterdam and Bonaire, 20,091; Glasgow and London, 16,853; Belfast, 14,709; Christiania and Kristiania, 13,185; Haarlem, 10,587; Southampton, 11,209; Genoa and Gibraltar, 9,856; Amsterdam, 3,832; Lisbon and the Azores, 2,341; Palermo, 642; St Michaels, Azores, 60.

REINHART GOING WEST.

He Will Visit the Pacific Coast Next Month. Rate War to End.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 9.—President Reinhart of the Santa Fe, and President Crocker of the Southern Pacific, have been in active telegraphic communication on the subject of the rate war with the result that it is mutually agreed to discontinue the war as soon as possible and to discuss and remedy the differences which have existed, when a meeting can be arranged between the two gentlemen named.

President Reinhart of the Santa Fe is expected to visit San Francisco some time in April, but there is a possibility that President Crocker of the Southern Pacific may not come until 1895. That date on the tariff may take a trip to Chicago before that time.

James McGowan who introduced the selling of auction pools in this country, died in Brooklyn yesterday aged 50.

ARMING THE SAILORS.

Blows With Phenomenal Penetration Being Performed by Navy Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 9.—The ordnance bureau of the navy is determined that the sailors shall not be far behind the soldiers in serving the highest type of small arms. It is not expected that the navy department will follow the example of the war department and undertake the manufacture of their own rifles, as it has not the advantage of such a magnificent plant as the army possesses in the Springfield armory.

In the effort to perfect the new rifles attention has been given to the new alloy of nickel and steel. There have developed such excellent qualities in armor plate that it is believed they may be equally effective when used in gun construction.

With an alloy composed of 5 per cent of nickel and 95 per cent of steel, which is about as high a percentage of nickel as can be worked on machine tools in a small way, it is believed that a rifle barrel can be constructed that is not only stronger than simple steel, but will resist the corrosive action of salt spray in a high degree, and best of all, will be tough and hard as to resist the enormous erosive action of the steel clad bullet and the smokeless powder of the new rifle.

The bore is the smallest used for military purposes, being .330, or very slightly larger than the small .32-caliber pocket pistol, but the penetration and range of the ball is said to be phenomenal, and as a result of the small weight and size of each cartridge, a sailor can carry easily about twice as many rounds as would be possible with the present cartridge.

MAJOR HOOD'S WATCH.

The Mystery of the Theft of the Watch Revealed.

EX-ORTA, Kas., March 9.—The mystery concerning the theft and return of Major Hood's watch, mentioned in yesterday's JOURNAL.

A woman gave the sheriff, last Monday night, particulars and clues which led to arrests. The parties are all residents of this city.

Joseph Steele, a Santa Fe brakeman, arrested at Kansas City; S. M. McGregor, also a brakeman, arrested in Topeka. His brother, Conductor A. P. McGregor, arrested at Strong City, and the latter's wife, arrested in Emporia. Steele is a brakeman.

He wants to preach his nuptial condition. He says Jesus Christ was nude.

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Then he fell to the floor and remained in a trance for several hours. Six others followed the same programme. At other times ten at a time were shouting prayers, tearing their hair and having all sorts of visions. Some said they had conversations with Christ. Two more people are threatened with insanity.

Should the maid agree to enter the contest Jack at once hauls out a tape line and proceeds to measure the coining female in detail. The figures and the name of the girl are carefully entered in a large book.

It was reported on McGregor's premises that he was to receive the \$10 reward. There is a third or two wounded with Treadwell in the matter that is yet mysterious, but it is hoped that the master of his escape will be divulged if he is proven to have had any connection with this robbery.

The preliminary hearing is set for the first of next week. The woman who gave the officers the information refuses to let her name appear in the matter.

BIG POLITICAL FUNERAL.

Business Suspended in Troy While Robert Ross Is Being Buried.

TROY, N. Y., March 9.—No funeral in this city, at least in recent years, has been so largely attended as was that of Robert Ross, the victim of Tuesday's election riot.

Factories were closed and business generally was suspended. The remains lay in state in the Oakwood Avenue Presbyterian church from 12 o'clock until 2 o'clock, and were viewed by thousands of people.

Justice Must Be Done.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 9.—Gov. Flower said to an Associated Press representative today, I have sent for Mayor-elect Motley, and have told him that the bottom of the Troy affair must be reached, no matter who suffers by the exposure. He has promised me to do all in his power to aid in bringing the guilty ones to justice. If I find that there is a disposition to shield any one or drop the matter, I shall take a hand in it myself; but at present I cannot interfere.

Changes in Pension Office.

WASHINGTON, March 9.—It is reported that 500 employees will be removed from the pension office on or before the beginning of the next fiscal year. The story is denied at the pension office. The First Deputy Commissioner Murphy said today that no general changes in the personnel are contemplated.

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